

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$1.75 per annum, strictly in advance—
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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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25¢ for each cent.

VOL. LXII. GETTYSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1861. NO. 7.

Register's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given to all Legates and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts heretofore mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on THURSDAY THE 27TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to wit:
79. The first and final account of William McLean, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Miller, late of St. Louis, Missouri, deceased.
80. The second account of John Nummemaker and William A. Grayson, Executors of the last will and testament of John Nummemaker, deceased.
81. The first and final account of John Trump, Trustee for the sale of Real Estate, situate in Adams county, of Peter Hoffman, late of York county, deceased.
82. The second and final account of Philip Bishop, jun., Executor of Philip Bishop, sen., deceased, exhibited by Levi Bishop and Simon S. Bishop, Executors of Philip Bishop, jun., deceased.
The first and final account of Charles Robert, Administrator of the estate of John V. Miller, deceased.
C. X. MARTIN, REGISTER.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, Pa.,
Dec. 3, 1861.

New English and Classic School.
GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned friends opening a Select English and Classic School, for Males and Females, at his residence, in Gettysburg, on the 1st of October, 1861.
TERMS: Session of Five Months, for English Branches, \$10. For English and Classics, \$12. For Classics alone, \$10.
All the studies of these departments at the option of the scholars, at the desire of their parents. The school will be limited to a number not exceeding at present, thirty scholars. Scholars will be admitted about the age of 13 years and upward. None younger than this, unless their advanced scholarship warrant their being received at an earlier age. Boarding can be obtained in respectable Christian families, at moderate terms, from \$2 to \$3 per week. As our desire is to impart a thorough education in all respects, and at the same time develop and strengthen the moral nature, and thus have the school rise out of its own merits, we forbear an array of promises, &c., &c., and simply ask for a trial, and solicit the patronage of our friends and others who may desire such training for their children. Special attention given to students desiring to enter College.
For particulars apply to—
WM. M. McLEWEE,
Aug. 23, Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa.

Boarding and Day School.
MISS C. SHEA'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL opens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1861. Terms: Per Session of 5 Months, \$75. Musical languages extra. For further particulars address—
C. SHEA,
August 28, Gettysburg, Pa.

Notice to Invalids.
DR. H. B. BISHOP, has located himself in Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., and is prepared to attend to the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery in all their various branches; and would inform the afflicted that after a number of years' experience, and unparalleled success in "Chronic as well as Acute Diseases, such as Paralysis and General Palsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Consumption of the first and second stages, Scrophulous and King's Evil, Asa. Gout, Epileptic Fits, Indurated, and Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Menstrual and Syphilitic Affections, Milk or White Legs, Diseases of the Spine, Bones, Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire or Bores, Ulcers and Swellings of all kinds, Dropsy, Constitutional Disorders and Diseases, originating from a depraved or imperfect state of the Blood and Nervous system. All Diseases of a mixed and complicated character. Also many affections peculiar to Females, such as Suppression and Irregularity of the Menstrues, Leucorrhoea or Whites. Also a Specific for the most fatal Throat and Diphtheria. No relief no pay.
May 22—9m

A Ready Market!
100,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN WANTED.
WE have taken the house lately occupied by KLEINER, BOLLEGER & CO., with a determination to pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain. You will find us supplied with PLOUGH, GEAR, OF ALL KINDS, GROCERIES, WOODS, AND RETAIL, LUMBER, COAL, and every other article in our line of business—sold at the lowest possible rates for CASH.
Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
DIEHL, BRINKERHOFF & CO.,
April 24.

TYSON BROTHERS have the agency for Carhart, Newhall & Co.'s celebrated MELODEONS. These instruments are unsurpassed for beauty and sweetness of tone. A specimen can be seen and tested by calling at their Gallery, in York street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg.

H. G. Carr
HAS just received a very fine assortment of FURS, FUR, and RAINCOATS, PRUNES, &c., a splendid article LEIGHON CITRON—of all which are used for baking purposes, &c. Just call and examine them. Don't forget the place, right opposite the Bank, in York street.
Jan. 23, 1861

DOMESTICS, TICKINGS, CHECKS, FLANNELS, &c., cheap at Palmerstock's. We have also a MUSLIN—branded with our own name to which we invite special attention, as it excels by far, any ever offered in this market for the price.

N. PICKING IS NOW SELLING OVERCOATS at panic prices. DRESS COATS at panic prices. PANTALOONS at panic prices. VISIT us at all kinds of prices.
NOW IS THE TIME—CALL SOON.
Jan. 9.

Ladies,
If you call at Palmerstock's you will find the handsomest DRESS GOODS in town. DeLaines, Cashmeres, Figured Merinos, Colored French Merinos, all Wool, as low as 75 cents a yard. Call soon.
Oct 17. PALMERSTOCK BROTHERS.

TYSON BROTHERS have constantly on hand a large assortment of plain and fancy cakes, gilliflowers, gold and plated lozenges, breastpins, &c., &c., which they are selling at astonishingly low prices.

Choice Poetry.
A MOTHER'S LOVE.
A Mother's love! how sweet to read
Its tender language in her eyes:
It falls upon the heart like dew,
The flowers receive from pitying skies.
Soft as the zephyr's balmy sigh,
Its accents fall upon the ear,
In strains of spirit minstrelsy,
Like angel-whisperings fond and dear.
The sin should stamp our brow with guilt,
Yet—blessings on her gentle head!
Her love was told in every sigh,
In every tear her sorrow shed.
Yes—'tis a balm for every ill,
The sweetest boon from courts above;
And life were dark, indeed, without
The sunshine of a Mother's love.

CHILDREN IN HEAVEN.
In the broad fields of heaven,
In the immortal bowers,
Dwelling in life's clear river,
Amid undying flowers—
Methods of heavenly spirits,
Fair children of the earth,
Linked in bright bands celestial,
Sung of their human birth.
They sing of earth and heaven—
Dyest voices rise,
In thanks and praises, unto Him
Who called them to the skies.
The golden-haired, blue-eyed,
Thou lighted on our life,
And folded were, within our hearts,
And felt the world's rude strife;
The blessed of our bosoms,
The stars upon our sky,
The flowers upspringing in our path,
Too beautiful to die:
They are all there in Heaven.
Safe, safe, and sweetly blessed;
No cloud of sin can shadow
Their bright and holy rest.

Miscellaneous.
Early Influences.
There can be no greater blessing than to be born in the light and air of a cheerful, loving home. It not only insures a happy childhood—if there be health and a good constitution—but it also makes sure a virtuous and happy manhood, and a fresh young heart in old age. I think it every parent's duty to try to make their children's childhood full of love and childhood's proper joyousness; and I never see children destitute of them through the poverty, faulty temper, or wrong notions of their parents, without a heartache. Not that all the appliances which wealth can buy are necessary to the free and happy unfolding of childhood in body, mind and heart—quite otherwise, God be thanked; but children must at least have love inside the house, and fresh air, and good play, and some good companionship outside—otherwise young life runs the greatest danger in the world of withering, or growing stunted, or sour and wrong, or at best prematurely old and turned inward on itself.—*Dr. Oldham, at Gettysburg.*

Engaging Manners.
There are a thousand pretty, engaging little ways, which every person may put on without running the risk of being deemed either affected or lippish. The sweet smile, the quiet, cordial bow, the earnest movement in addressing a friend, or more especially a stranger whom one may recommend to our good regards, the inquiring glance, the graceful attention which is so captivating when united to self-possession—these will insure us the good regards of even a churl. Above all, there is a certain softness of manner which should be cultivated, and which, in either man or woman, adds a charm that almost entirely compensates for lack of beauty. The voice can be modulated so to infuse that it will speak directly to the heart, and from that elicit an answer; and politeness may be made essential to our nature. Neither is time thrown away in attending to such things, insignificant as they may seem to those who engage in weightier matters.

H. G. Carr
It is a great mistake in female education to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted to only the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation, you must give her something to talk about—give her education with the actual world and its transpiring events. Urge her to read the newspapers and become familiar with the present character and improvement of our race. History is of some importance; but the past world is dead, and we have nothing to do with it. Our thoughts and our concerns should be for the present world, to know what it is, and improve the condition of it. Let her have an intelligent opinion, and be able to sustain an intelligent conversation concerning the mental, moral, political and religious improvement of our times. Let the gilded annals and poems on the contraband be kept a part of the time covered with weekly and daily journals. Let the whole family—men, women and children—read the newspapers.

The man who lives for himself alone lives for a mean fellow.

Parson Surely's Experiment.
A SKETCH FOR WEAHER GRIMMERS.
The small parish at Fallowdale had been for some time without a pastor. The members were nearly all farmers, and they did not have much money to bestow upon the support of a clergyman; yet they were willing to pay for anything that could promise them any due return of good. In course of time it happened that the Rev. Abraham Surely visited Fallowdale, and as a Sabbath passed during his sojourn, he held a meeting in the small church. The people were pleased with his preaching, and some of them proposed inviting him to remain with them, and take charge of their spiritual welfare.

Upon the merits of this proposition there was a long discussion. Parson Surely had signified his willingness to take a permanent residence at Fallowdale, but the members of the parish could not so readily agree to hire him.
"I don't see the use of hiring a parson," said Mr. Sharp, an old farmer of the place. "He can do us no good. A parson can't learn me anything."
To this it was answered that stated religious meetings would be of great benefit to some of the younger people, and also source of good to all.
"I don't know about that. I've heard tell of a parson that could pray for rain, and have it come at any time. Now, if we could hit upon such a parson as that, I would go to for hiring him."
This opened a new idea to the unsophisticated minds of Fallowdale. The farmers often suffered from long droughts, and after arguing a while longer, they agreed to hire Parson Surely, on the condition that he should give them rain whenever they wished for it, and on the other hand, that he would also give them fair weather when required.

Deacons Smith and Townsend were deputized to make this arrangement known to the parson, and the people remained in the church while the messengers went upon their errand.
When the deacons returned, Mr. Surely accompanied them. He smiled as he entered the church, and with a bow he saluted the people there assembled.
"Well, my friends," he said, as he ascended the platform in front of the desk, "I have heard your request to me, and I am glad to see you appear. I have come to accept your proposal; but I do it only on one condition, and that is that your request for a change of weather must be unanimous."
This appeared very reasonable, since every member of the parish had a deep interest in the farming business, and ere long it was arranged that Mr. Surely should become the pastor, and that he should give the people rain when they wanted it.

When Mr. Surely returned to his lodgings, his wife was utterly astounded on learning the nature of the contract her husband had entered into; but the pastor smiled and bade her wait for the result.
"But you know you cannot make it rain," persisted Mrs. Surely; "and you know, too, that the farmers here will be wanting rain very often when there is none for them.—You will be disgraced."
"I will teach them a lesson," returned the pastor.
"Ay, that you cannot be as good as your word; and when you have taught it to them, they will turn you off."
"We shall see," was Mr. Surely's reply, and he took up a book and commenced reading.

Time flew on, and the hot days of mid-summer were at hand. For three weeks it had not rained, and the young corn was beginning to curl up beneath the effects of the drought. In this extremity the people bethought themselves of the promise of their pastor, and hastened to him.
"Come," said Sharp, whose hilly farm was suffering severely, "we want rain.—You remember your promise."
"Certainly," returned Mr. Surely. "If you will call for a meeting of the members of the parish, I will be with them this evening."

With this the applicants were perfectly satisfied, and forthwith they hastened to call the flock together.
"Now, you'll see the hour of your disgrace," said Mrs. Surely, after the visitors had gone. "Oh, I am sorry you ever undertook to deceive them so."
"I did not deceive them,"
"Yes, you surely did."
"We shall see."
"So we shall see," added the lady.
The hour of the meeting came round, and Parson Surely met his people at the church. They were all there—some anxious, the remainder curious.
"Now, my friends," said the pastor, rising upon the platform, "I have come to hear your request. What is it?"
"We want rain," blantly spoke Farmer Sharp, "and you know you promised to give it to us."
"Ay—rain—rain," repeated half a dozen voices.
"Very well. Now, when do you want to have it?"
"To-night. Let it rain all night long," said Sharp, to which several others immediately assented.
"No, no, not to-night," cried Deacon Smith. "I have six or seven tons of well-made hay in the field, and I would not have it wet for anything."
"So I have hay out," added Mr. Peck. "We won't have it rain to-night."
"Then let it be to-morrow."

"I will take me all day to-morrow to get my hay in," said Smith.
Thus the objections came up for two succeeding days, and at length, by way of compromise, Mr. Sharp proposed that they should have rain in just four days.
"For," said he, "by that time all the hay which is new cut can be got in, and we need not cut any."
"Stop, stop," uttered Mrs. Sharp, pulling her worthy husband by the sleeve.—"That is the day we have set to go to Snow-hill. It mustn't rain then."
This was law for Mr. Sharp, so he proposed that the rain should come in one week, and then sit down.
But this would not do. "If we can't have rain before then, we'd better not have it at all," said they.
In short, the meeting resulted in just no conclusion at all, for the good people found it utterly impossible to agree upon a time when it should rain.

"Until you can make up your minds on this point," said the pastor, as he was about leaving the church, "we must all trust in the Lord." And after this the people followed him from the church.
Both Deacon Smith and Mr. Peck got their hay safely in; but on the very day Mr. Sharp was to have started for Snow-hill, it began to rain in good earnest. Mr. Sharp lost his visit, but he met the disappointment with good grace, for his crops smiled at the rain.

Ere another month had passed by, another meeting was called for a petition for rain, but with the same result as before. Many of the people laid their necks to dig, and rain would prevent them. Some wanted it immediately—some in one, some in two, and some in three days, while other parishioners wanted to put it off longer.—So Mr. Surely had no occasion to call for rain.

One year rolled by, and up to that time the people of Fallowdale had never been able to agree upon the exact kind of weather they would have, and the result was that they began to open their eyes to the fact that the world would be a strange place if its inhabitants should govern it.
On the last Sabbath in the first year of Mr. Surely's settlement at Fallowdale, he offered to break up his connection with the parish; but the people would not listen to it. They had become attached to him and the meeting, and they wished him to stay.

"But I can no longer rest under our former contract with regard to the weather," said the pastor.
"Nor do we wish you to," returned Sharp; "Only preach to us, and teach us and our children how to live, and help us to be social, contented and happy."
"And," added the pastor, while a tear of pride stood in his eye, "all things above our proper sphere we will leave with God, for He doeth all things well."

Fashionable Conversation During a Morning Call.

Enter Miss Lucy nearly out of breath with the exertion of walking from her papa's carriage in the street to the door of her friend in—place:
Lucy—"Oh, Marie! how do you do? How delighted I am to see you! How have you been since we were at the ball, last Thursday evening? Oh, wasn't the appearance of that tall girl in pink perfectly frightful? Is this your new gown on the piano? Beautiful! Father says he is going to send to Paris to get me a shawl in the Spring. I can't bear home-made shawls! How do you like Monsieur Perry? A beautiful man, isn't he? Now don't laugh, Marie, for I am sure I don't care anything about him. Oh, my! I must be going! It is a beautiful day, isn't it? Marie, when are you coming up to see me? Oh, dear, what a beautiful pin! That pin was given to you; now I know it was Marie; to deny it. Harry is coming up to see me this evening, but I hate him—I do, really; but he has a beautiful mustache, hasn't he, Marie? Don't speak of Harry in connection with my name to any one; for I am sure it will never amount to anything. I hate him awfully—I'm sure I do."—*Boston Museum.*

At G.—some years ago, a game of poker was being played. Jim C. was in it, and during the game contrived to steal the four aces and lay them on his knee to be played at the proper time. The player who sat next to him saw the move, and slipping the aces from their hiding place, put four other cards in their stead.—Jim's turn came to deal; he called on all hands to go in blind. "I'll go in over all of you." When all were in deep enough to suit him, he reached for his aces and brought up something else. Throwing his cards on the table, in a tone of indignation, he exclaimed—"By jingo, gentlemen, I don't play in this game. There is cheating going on!"

As a proof that girls are useful articles, and that the world couldn't very well get along without them it has been stated, by a late writer, as a fact, that if all the girls were to be driven out of the world, in one generation, the boys would all go after them. Well, they would.

"Oh, Charles," said a little fellow to another, "we are going to have a cupola on our house!"
"Pooh! that's nothing," rejoined the other, "Pa's going to get a mortgage on ours."

"Why are two young ladies kissing each other an emblem of Christianity?"
Ans.—Because they are doing unto each other as they would men should do unto them.

One of our exchanges reports that a man down in Maine thinks so much of Jeff. Davis that he has named his dog in his honor. Hard on the dog, that!

An Autumn for the Nation.

There is something exquisitely beautiful in these ideas of the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, pastor of the Second Universalist Church at Lowell, Mass., a few days ago, from the text: "We all do fade as a leaf." He is speaking of the late frosts and unusually fine weather of the autumn of 1861, and says:—
"Summer, glorious, protracted, beautiful summer, both to leave her cherished treasures, ingored and breathed upon fields and gardens long after the usual time of her departure. Autumn came, and hand in hand they walked along, so gently, so harmoniously, that flowers looked up and smiled in all their loveliness beneath the influence of their united reign. But they have spoken their advice and parted company, and with her breath of frost autumn has spoiled the lingering freshness of the field and garden, and touched with russet the foliage of the forest. Yet even now we have her in her gentlest mood; and by such measured and considerate steps is she conducting us from floral groves to fields that will ere long wear icy coronations, that we are scarcely conscious of the change. It is as if the power which keeps the planets in their courses and gives a character to all the seasons, had looked in kindness on the unsheltered soldiery of our beloved country, and tempered the winds to their conditions and necessities; as if he pitied the poor in their destitution, and by this most unusual autumn had kept the sun, light on their hearth stones, a welcome substitute for fuel, and wrapped them in an atmosphere so mild that they have not been suffering for winter garments; as if the new and fearful exigencies of the present day demanded a delay in the progress of the seasons, and God had kept the sun from sinking towards the autumnal equinox, to give our armies time in which to punish treason."

Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in a sermon preached by him on last Thanksgiving Day, made the following eloquent comparison in order to show the power and glory of the American flag at home and abroad:
"There are two flags in this world that seem to go everywhere, and to be almost universally feared and honored. One is the English flag. There are some traits of the English nation that we all dislike—but it is a glorious old nation, and its flag a glorious old flag. For years it has been in the advance line of civilization and art and glory everywhere. Its glory is partly our own—for we are part of the same race. Its cannon have been heard in every port—its arms have met in almost every battle field. That flag is on every sea, and it waves over nearly one half of the missionary enterprise of earth, and wherever it goes the missionary is safe. He says 'I am a British subject.' The darkest nations all over the earth fear to offend the British nation."

But there is another flag, not a thousand years old, not a hundred years old—which, to my eye, is a still more beautiful one. The cannon under it have not thundered at every port—there has not been under it the shock of arms in every part of the earth—yet without the terror accompanying the other it is universally loved and almost revered. That flag is on every sea—it visits every port, and wherever it goes the people love it. No one but he who has been abroad on distant lands knows how the National symbol is respected. A man says 'I am an American,' and nations protect him wherever he goes. I, as well as others, dwell in this audience, have felt its protecting power in foreign lands. Oh! it is a glorious flag. Sometimes it seems to me as if an angel's hand had clipped it out of the blue heaven, with its own stars of gold, coming down like angel's eyes of mercy as it goes on its mission of good will over the earth. It is a glorious flag and nations love it."

GOOD LUCK.—Some young men talk about good luck. Good luck was to get up at six o'clock in the morning; good luck if you had only a shilling a week, was to live upon eleven pence and save a penny; good luck was to trouble your head with your own business, and let your neighbor's alone; good luck was to fulfill the Commandments, and do unto other people as we wish them to do unto us. They must not only work, but wait. They must plod and persevere. Hence must be taken care of, because they are the seed of guineas. To get on in the world, they must take care of home, sweep their own doorways clean, try and help other people, avoid temptation, and have faith and trust in God.

A young lady in California recently broke her neck while resisting the attempts of a young man to kiss her. The editor of the Shasta Courier thus feelingly comments upon the melancholy affair:
"This furnishes a fearful warning to young ladies. We know from personal experience, (in days gone by—alas) how prone girls are to peril their precious necks by twisting away from a fellow at a time when, by a judicious exercise of wit still and hold your head steady, perfect happiness would have been shed abroad, and the ambient air made luminous with glory. Dear girls, hold your heads steady and don't break your darling necks!"

A coroner's jury decided that the lady alone was to blame for the accident.

As flowers never put on their best clothes for Sunday, but wear their spotless raiment and exult their odor every day, so let your life, free from stain, ever give forth the fragrance of the love of God.

Many pride themselves upon being wild young men, who are only wild beasts.

Short Days.

The days are getting intensely short at each end—about as short as they make them in this latitude, we think, without consulting the almanac. It is true the nights are longer, and one can make the rounds of all the loafing places and still have a long time to spend at home before bed time; but those who have a given amount of labor to perform find it difficult to do so without the use of artificial light.—The breakfast alarm breaks our morning nap just as the red tints of the rising sun appear in the eastern horizon, and yet we are surprised to find before the morning meal is concluded that the Town clock has told the hour of eight. Stopping on the way to your business to chat with a few friends on the current events of the day, you find the minute hand has passed the cyphers marking twelve, and nine o'clock is upon you—in fact you scarcely get a fair and regular built start before the dinner gongs sound. The afternoon runs away in the same manner, especially when the day is cloudy, and you are compelled to light the gas at 4 o'clock. Short days, although sometimes inconvenient, are not without their benefits, if for nothing else than the contrast they afford to the long summer days, which commence at four in the morning and end when it is almost bed time.

Dying but a Little More.

Mr. Philip Henry, in his last illness, on recovering from a fainting fit, said, "Dying but a little more."
This is just as true of many pains which we daily suffer. Many persons in the amputation of a limb, even in the drawing of a tooth, or in a few twangs of neuralgic pain, probably endure more physical suffering than ordinary attends the act of dying. Our life in one sense is a perpetual death. The stock of vital forces given to each of us, even in the process of growth is expanding, and therefore exhausting itself. As every ray of light emitted by a candle is a diminution of its substance—as every stroke, and even tick of the clock is affected by a descent of its weights, and therefore so much towards running down; so every vital manifestation is an advance towards death.

We are dying daily; what we call death is only the end of the process, the termination of life-long mortal agony. When we know what it is really to live, "when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality," then we shall look back on this life as a perpetual death.
Death will be that investiture. It will be a transition to immortal life. To die, then, is to cease to die, to have done dying, to pass into that state where they die no more, where there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain—the sad antecedents.

Easy Marriages.

The N. Y. Tribune makes the following sensible remarks on the subject of hasty marriages:
There is not a city, there is scarcely a township which does not number among its inhabitants women who have married on very short acquaintance, only to be abused, deserted, and left a burden and a life-long sorrow to the families to which they were born and reared, and which they most improperly devote to the fortune of relative strangers. Young ladies would realize how grossly indelicate, as well as culpably reckless, such marriages appear in the eyes of the observing, they surely would forbear. A years, thorough acquaintance with the most circumstantial accounts, from disinterested and reliable witnesses, of the antecedents from childhood, are the very best guarantee which any woman who realizes what marriage is, will require of a stranger. Even then, if her parents are not fully satisfied as well as herself, she should still hesitate. Marriage is an undertaking in which no delay can be so hazardous as undue precipitation.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A REBEL GENERAL.
The Cairo correspondent of the St. Louis Republican has been visiting the Rebel camp at Columbus under a flag of truce. He relates the following story told by the Rebel General Cheatham, of the manner in which he escaped capture at the battle of Belmont, Mo.:
Just as the opposing armies were approaching one another, Gen. Cheatham discovered a squadron of cavalry coming down a road near his position. Uncertain as to which force it belonged, accompanied only by an orderly, he rode up to within a few yards of it and inquired:
"What cavalry is that?"
"Illinois Cavalry, sir," was the reply.
"Oh! Illinois Cavalry. All right; just stand where you are!"

The cavalry obeyed the Rebel order, and unmolested by them, who supposed he was one of the Federal officers, the General rode safely back, directly under the guns of another Federal regiment, which had by that time come up, but who, seeing him coming from the direction of the cavalry, also supposed that he was one of them.—Some of our officers remembered the incident and agreed with the hero of it, that if they had known who he was, it was very probable that there would have been one Rebel General less that night.

When Byron crossed the sea he sang: "My native land, good night."—When Mason and Slidell attempted to cross they woke up one morning and made the salutation, "My native land, good morning."

In the end all men find the devil's work the hardest they ever undertook.

A Life Thought.

I heard a man who had failed in business, and whose furniture was sold at auction, say that when the cradle and the crib, and the piano went, tears would come, and he had to leave the house to be a man.—Now there are thousands of men who have lost their pianos, but who have found better music in the sound of their children's voices and footsteps going cheerfully down with them to poverty, than any harmony of choral instruments. Oh! how blessed is bankruptcy when it saves a man's children! I see many men who are bringing up their children as I should bring up mine, if when they were ten years old, I should lay them on a dissecting-table and cut the sinews of their arms and legs, so that they could neither walk nor use their hands, but only sit still and be fed. Thus rich men put the knife of indolence and luxury to their children's energies, and they grow up fat, lazy calves, "fitted for nothing, at twenty-five, but to drink deep and squander wide; and the father must be a slave all his life, in order to make beasts of his children.—How blessed, then, is the stroke of disaster which acts children free, and gives them over to the hard but honest bosom of Poverty, which says to them, "Work!" and working makes them men.—*Becher.*

An honest Hibernian stopped at a country inn, in the interior of Massachusetts, and seated himself snugly down by the fire.

"What's the news in this quarter, landlord?" said he.
"Nothing," replied the landlord, "only they say the devil's dead."

Pat said nothing; but in a short time, when about leaving the house, he walked deliberately across the room, and deposited three cents on the bar; the landlord followed, and inquired what was wanted for the money, when the following colloquy ensued:
Pat—"And sure nothing at all, your honor."
Land—"Why, then, did you lay this money on the bar?"
Pat—"Arrah, your honor, and sure, in me own country, when a poor lad loses his father, it's customary to give him a few coppers to help to provide for the wake and the funeral."

A volunteer, who prides himself upon the domestic arts he has learned during camp life, writes home to advise the girls not to be in a hurry to marry, for the boys will return in a short time, and the girls can then get good husbands, who can cook, wash, and iron, and do general housework, or work in the garden, or run errands for their wives.

KEEPING THE LAW.—There was an old Quaker who had an unfortunate reputation of non-resistance. It was said that any one could jostle him, tramp on his toes, or break his nose with impunity; until one market-day a bustling fellow, being told that yonder was a man who, if he was suited on one cheek would turn the other also, thought it would be sport to try him.—Stepping up to the sturdy, good natured Friend, he slapped his face. The old man looked at him sorrowfully for a moment, then slowly turned his other cheek, and received another buffet. Upon that he coolly pulled off his coat. "I have cleared the law," said he, "and now thou must take it." And he gave the cowardly fellow a tremendous thrashing.

Give me the Yankee girls yet, for when you kiss them, they will modestly exclaim, "you dare not do that twice more." The girls of Arkansas, when kissed, will instantly jump as high as a cork from a beer bottle, and say: "Oh! how; how good." But the girls of our own State, when the like is attempted, are off like a flock of doves at the report of a gun, and ten chances to one if they don't tell their maumas.

The great cry for everybody, "Get on! get on!" just as if the world were traveling post. How astonished people will be, when they arrive in heaven, to find the angels, who are so much wiser, laying no schemes to be made angels!

An old woman met in the street, a friend whom she had not seen for a long time. "Oh, my friend!" she cried, "how are you since I saw you last? Was you or your sister that died some months ago? I saw it in the paper." "It was my sister," replied simplicity. "We were both sick; she died, but I was worse."

"What's the matter, Milt?" said his mother to her little three year old who was troubled with a pain the other day; "got the back ache?"
"No, no no got the back ache; me got the front ache."

Never marry the girl who sits in the parlor while her mother stands in the kitchen. It won't pay.

Fortune may find a pot, but your own industry must make it boil.

When you cannot see both ends, the middle is uncertain.

You must tell some men a great deal to learn them a little.

If you can't coax the fish to bite, try your persuasive powers upon a cross dog, and you will be sure to succeed.

If Time is money, some people have a good deal more money than they know what to do with.

Gen. Scott in France—His Welcome to Paris.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore American.)
PARIS, Friday, Nov. 20.

I am gratified to be able to state, direct from the lips of General Scott himself, that the glorious old soldier's health has been greatly improved by his late Atlantic voyage, and that his physical condition is now better than the most sanguine hopes could have anticipated. The General arrived in Paris at six o'clock on Monday evening, and was immediately conducted, in Mr. Dayton's carriage, to the Hotel Westminster, having been received at the station by Messrs. Pennington and Dayton, Secretaries of Legation; John Bigelow, Esq., U. S. States Counsel, and Colonel Schuyler. Upon landing from the steamer Arago, the previous day, the American ship-captain at Havre improvised an ovation in honor of the veteran chief. As he stepped from the steamer the General passed beneath a gigantic American flag held by a plumed officer, and an enthusiastic throng of his countrymen followed him to the hotel, rendering the air with their cheers, to the intense astonishment of the good people of Havre, quite unused to such extraordinary demonstrations. On Wednesday Mr. Dayton, accompanied by our Consul and Mr. Wood, called at the Hotel Westminster, and asked General Scott to appoint a time when it would be permitted to the Americans in Paris to present their respects and offer their congratulations upon his safe arrival in France.

The General having fixed the following afternoon (Thursday), between two and four o'clock, notice of the intended reception was sent to the hotels, American banking houses, and such private addresses as are known at the Legation. At the appointed hour yesterday the General's apartments at the Hotel Westminster were filled to overflowing with his admiring and grateful countrymen. Among those present I observed Mr. Dayton, Mr. Pennington, Mr. Dayton, Jr., Mr. Bigelow, Mr. T. Wood, Col. Schuyler, Captain Bonaparte, Mr. Loubat, Mr. Ridgeway, Mr. Camac, Mr. Kiggs, Messrs. Brooks of Boston, Colonel Costar, Mr. Paine, &c., as well as many ladies. At a few minutes past two, Mr. Dayton approached the illustrious veteran, and addressed him as follows:

ADDRESS OF MINISTER DAYTON.

"General Scott:—As the organ of your countrymen in Paris, I have been requested, in their name and behalf, to tender to you here a cordial welcome; to say to you with what deep respect and kindly feeling they one and all receive and greet you; to assure you that though far away from our common country they have not the less marked and appreciated your high and distinguished services in its behalf—services not insulated by a single point or period of time, but embracing the ordinary lifetime of almost two generations of men; services not confined to a single sphere, military or civil, but covering, at different periods, in our history, those of the Soldier, the Civilian and the Statesman; services limited to no single or narrow locality, for every section of our country bears testimony to your distinguished exertions in its behalf. The gallantry of your early life and the wisdom of your more mature years were illustrated in fighting the battles and then quieting the troubles of our Canadian or Northern Frontier. The excitements of the Northeastern Boundary question were quelled by your prudence and discretion. Our whole Atlantic seaboard has had the constant benefit of your service, both military and civil. Our Southern coast, the swamps of Florida, bear witness to your labors. On the Southwest looms up the glorious campaign of Mexico, while in the distant West are your yet more recent services on the coast of the Pacific; and last, but not least—the growing glory of all—we have witnessed the patriotism, wisdom and unbounding loyalty with which, in the darkest hour of our country's history, 'faithful among the faithless,' you have stood at the centre and defended the Capital of our nation.

"The true-hearted men around me here cherish these recollections in their inmost hearts. They bid me express to you not only their cordial welcome, but their earnest wish for the speedy restoration of your accustomed health, and that, when you shall return to our common country, you may yet find it one country, united, prosperous and happy."

REPLY OF GEN. SCOTT.

In a voice trembling with emotion Gen. Scott replied to the just homage so eloquently expressed by Mr. Dayton:—"This," said the veteran, "is indeed praise. It profoundly touches the heart of an old soldier. The generous welcome which my fellow-countrymen in Paris thus extend to me is grateful to my feelings. You are, indeed, my countrymen, my brethren. The Minister has been pleased to allude to the services I have endeavored to render to the Union. Next to my God I have loved my country most. I know no section, no State, but my country is the United States of America. Our beloved Union is now involved in the throes of civil conflict. Before the clash of arms began I did what I could to avert the storm; since it bursts upon us, my efforts have been devoted to sustaining the Constitution and the Government. My feeble health has compelled me reluctantly to retire from active service, but I am already much improved, and I hope yet to aid in the restoration of the Union—the whole thirty-four States again united in a bond of brotherhood which shall be imperishable. That our Union will speedily be restored in all its integrity, cannot be doubted. I thank you once more for this cordial welcome, and trust the fatigues I have recently undergone will plead my excuse for so brief an acknowledgment."

The General then mingled with the throng, shook hands with all present, and addressed a kindly remark to those personally known to him or now presented for the first time. The General appeared in excellent spirits, and repeatedly declared that a great improvement had taken place in his health, a fact which will be hailed with delight by the millions in America, whose heartfelt prayers have followed the old hero across the broad Atlantic, and who have now every reason to hope that a few months will witness his complete convalescence and return to the shores of that land he has loved and served so well.

From David Wilmont, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, has returned home, on account of bad health. He is said to be very ill, and his disease is supposed to be cancer in the stomach.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

CITYSBOUR:

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24, 1861.

Our late townsman, SAMUEL VAN DERBROOK, Esq., has taken up his abode in Philadelphia, and has been admitted to practice in the several Courts of that city. We wish him success in his profession.

Wm. LOEFFLER, of Munsterburg, has been appointed Hospital Steward in the 4th Regiment, of Meade's Brigade, McCull's division, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

Painful Event.

On Thursday morning last, whilst her mother was at the barn milking, a little daughter of Mr. JEREMIAH GULDEX, residing a few miles below this place, on the line of Railroad, was burned to death. When her mother returned she was found lying on the floor dead, burned to a crisp—presenting a frightful spectacle. She was about five years of age.

Cavalry to Winter Here.

Hon. E. McPHERSON, in a letter to D. A. BURNER, Esq., says that eight Companies of Cavalry (N. Y.) have been ordered to winter at Gettysburg and in the immediate vicinity. Two Companies go to Bendersville Fair Grounds, and two to York Springs Establishment.

They will arrive before long. The men will bring their horses; and will occupy such houses and stables as can be had. Supplies will be purchased by the Quartermaster in the vicinity.

Messrs. Burkholder & Wilson, who have extensive vineyards in the vicinity of Bendersville, have succeeded in producing several varieties of pure wine, which, it is said, is of very fine flavor. We do not know that it is on sale here, but we observe it in Carlisle.

Rev. Mr. McElwee's Classical School.

We are gratified to learn that the full complement of Scholars (sixteen) desired by the Reverend gentleman at present, is now in attendance. Everything is progressing in the School with gratification to teacher and pupil.

The select schools of Miss SLEADS and Miss McCLELLAN have also been patronized beyond expectation, and are in successful operation.

The recitations in the Female Seminary, under the direction of the Rev. D. EYSTER, have been suspended for a short time past, on account of his illness and subsequent death. We have heard, incidentally, that the Seminary will again be open under the direction of the accomplished widow of the deceased. At what time, however, we are not advised.

Professor Harry.

It gives us pleasure to say, that it is successful and gentlemanly teacher of Vocal Music intends to return to Gettysburg about the beginning of January, and will have a class for instruction. He has been in various parts of the County for a year or two past, and has accomplished a great and advantageous change in developing the musical talent of the country. He has at present large classes at Bendersville, Benders Church, and Fairfield; and the reports which reach our ears all speak highly in his favor. We welcome his return here with pleasure—and hope that his class will be large, and that the opportunity, thus afforded to our youth of cultivating a beautiful accomplishment, under a scientific teacher, will not be neglected.

The Examinations in our Public Schools took place last week, the exercises, which were interesting, attracting a large number of visitors. An appropriate Lecture was delivered on Friday afternoon, by J. C. ELLIS, Esq., County Superintendent of Common Schools, which is highly spoken of.

The Gas has been taken into the Methodist Church of this place, and the building was illuminated with gas for the first time on Sunday evening week.

Hon. JAMES X. McLANAHAN, formerly a resident of Chambersburg, and member of Congress from this District from 1848 to 1852, died suddenly at New York last week. He has been living in that City for several years.

On Wednesday night last, about 12 o'clock, the large stable attached to Raymond's hotel, in Carlisle, was discovered to be on fire, and could not be saved. The stable contained a number of horses, seven of which were burned. George Hendel owned one, Mr. Snyder, of Perry county, two, Dr. Dalo one. A large wagon loaded with improved school furniture for Perry county, was in the shed, and the furniture was sadly injured. Mr. Raymond lost a fine cow, three hogs, a buggy, and a quantity of corn, oats and hay.

It has been reliably ascertained at the Pension Bureau that many persons are siding with the rebellion, and some even actually in the Rebel army, who have taken the oath of loyalty and allegiance which is required before pensions are paid. This wicked revolt seems to draw all crimes in its train.

Capt. Horner's Cavalry Company, with others, were ordered off to Williamsport on the news of the threatened crossing of the Rebels there. They left Frederick in haste on Wednesday evening last. Whether they have returned or not, we are not at present advised—but we presume, they will remain there for the present.

The Christmas present from the Ladies here was forwarded yesterday morning to Williamsport, for the Company; and it does not reach them in time for their Christmas dinner, it will be enjoyed most kindly, as the poet Burns once said, "some other day." The box is filled with "nice things," and if the dragons "mouths do not water" when they see the contents, we shall be very much surprised. The Ladies have spared no exertion to give our soldiers a delightful treat; and we think they will say so when they get it. We are desired by the Ladies who had the matter in charge, to thank the generous contributors.

The Baltimore Boxes.

The boxes forwarded by the Ladies' Relief Association of this place to Baltimore, a few days ago, reached their destination in safety, and have been acknowledged as follows:

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.

Mrs. C. H. BAUGHMAN:

Dear Madam:—The two boxes of very acceptable articles for the relief of the Soldiers reached their destination in safety. The Ladies' Relief Association tender to your Society their warmest thanks for the articles. They shall be distributed with much care by the Ladies themselves.

Yours, very truly,

Mrs. C. J. BOWEN, Corr. Sec'y.

LIST OF ARTICLES—Sent by the Ladies' Relief Association of Haverstown, to the Sanitary Commission, at Washington:

One Coverlet, 10 Comforts, 10 Blankets, 42 pair Drawers, 36 cotton-flannel Shirts, 4 cotton-flannel Bed-gowns, 40 pair woolen Socks, 9 pair cotton Socks, 12 Pillows and Cushions, 17 linen Towels, 12 cotton Towels, 2 dozen Pocket-handkerchiefs, 1 box of Jint Bandages, linen Cloths, 4 Pillow-cases, 1 dress Wrapper, 1 dozen pieces Soap, 2 bottles Raspberry Vinegar and Syrup, 5 jars of Jams and Jellies, Rice, Farina, Corn Starch, water and soda Crackers, Tracts, Papers, 32 quarts dried Peaches, 32 quarts dried Cherries, 4 quarts dried Peas, Combs, Brushes, &c.

LIST OF ARTICLES—Sent by the Ladies' Relief Association of Fairfield, to the Sanitary Commission, at Washington:

80 quarts Fruit, Apples, Peaches, &c., &c., 10 glasses and 4 jars Jelly, 1 Cheese, 8 papers Farina, 6 papers Corn Starch, lot of White Pudding, lot of Domestic Soap, lot of Castle Soap, lot of linen and cotton Bandages, lot of Magazine, Newspapers, Tracts, &c., lot of flavoring Extracts, 20 feather Pillows, with Cases, 16 pair of Pillow Cases, 10 woolen Blankets, 17 Comforts, 13 cotton-flannel Undershirts, 13 flannel Undershirts, 22 pair cotton-flannel Drawers, 61 pair men's woolen Stockings, 2 pair men's cotton Stockings, 18 linen Towels, 23 linen Handkerchiefs, 13 Sheets, 8 Bed Gowns, 19 muslin Shirts, box containing Thread, Buttons, &c., 1 loaf of Sugar, 2 bottles Lisbon Wine, lot of Stationery.

Ladies' Relief Society of New Oxford.

President—Mrs. George Hersh.

Vice President—Mrs. Peter Diehl.

Secretary—Mrs. Wm. D. Himes.

Treasurer—Mrs. Jno. R. Hersh.

Managers—Mrs. Jas. Townsend, Mrs. Frank Hersh, Mrs. J. S. Gitt, Mrs. Thos. Himes, Mrs. Dr. Hendrix, Mrs. A. F. Gitt, Mrs. P. Sherman, Mrs. John Barntz, Mrs. J. Heagy, Miss E. Miloy, Miss Hattie Gallagher and Miss Kate Stock.

The Pennsylvania division of the Grand Army of the Potomac has awaited patiently the opportunity to prominently display the spirit and ardor which prompted them to volunteer in the defence of their country, and their victory of Friday will be hailed with gratification, not only throughout the Keystone State, from whence they hail, but throughout the length and breadth of the entire North.

Glorious News from Missouri.

There is ample evidence in the events chronicled to-day that the Departments of Missouri and Kansas are now in the hands of true soldiers. Within a week past, the rebellion there has suffered most crushing reverses. Blows have been rained upon it, thick and heavy. Pope and Palmer have scattered the traitors in all directions. The news this morning is of the most cheering character. Two venomous nests of Secession have been utterly destroyed by a brilliant dash into Missouri from Kansas; and the details of Colonel Palmer's achievement show that he has not only captured nearly two thousand Rebel recruits and a thousand horses, but also two hundred wagons, containing nearly all the winter supplies of clothing and stores for Price's army. Pope, Palmer, Hunter and Halleck are reviving glorious memories of the days of the departed Lyon.

Secretary Chase on Thursday met the representatives of the Banks at New York, and settled with them harmoniously all questions relating to the Government accounts. He states that the present balances to the credit of the Government would be sufficient for its wants till about the middle of January, and expressed the confident expectation that by that time our naval and military operations would give us brilliant and decisive results. He expressed also the conviction that the difficulty with England would have a peaceful solution. A later despatch gives the rumor that Mr. Chase had received intelligence from Washington confirming his anticipation that the Trent affair will be amicably arranged.

Return of Gen. Scott.

The veteran General returned from Europe in the steamer Arago, which arrived on Sunday at New York. The cause of his sudden return is not stated. Previous to his departure he had a long interview with Prince Napoleon, and it is reported that the General brings with him an expression of the Emperor Napoleon's desire to bring about a pacific solution of the difficulty between the English and American Governments.

By this arrival we learn that the warlike preparations in England were unabated, and they were sending considerable forces to Canada, but the general tone of the news is less belligerent than that of previous arrivals.

We have the pleasure of recording

this morning the first important success of

the Federal arms in front of Washington.

A portion of Gen. McCull's division, the Pennsylvania Reserve Regiments, went out on Friday morning on a foraging expedition and reconnaissance in the direction of Drainsville. On arriving there they encountered the enemy's force, consisting of four regiments of infantry, a battery of six pieces of artillery, and Stewart's regiment of Cavalry. On our side there were engaged General Ord's Brigade, the First Mounted Rifles, and a battery of four guns. After a sharp fight of an hour and a half the Rebels were completely routed and fled precipitately, leaving behind two caissons, small arms, and a large number of blankets, great coats, &c. On the field were found after their retreat fifty-seven killed and twenty-two wounded. Two of the latter died whilst being removed. It is supposed that they also carried off many of their wounded. Some prisoners were taken in addition. Our loss was ten killed and fifteen wounded.

The expedition returned to the headquarters of Gen. McCull's division at nine o'clock. Gen. McCull speaks highly of the behavior of the troops.

Our Relations with England.

New York, Dec. 20.—A special Washington despatch to the New York World says: "The Government despatches concerning the Mason and Slidell difficulty will be of a dignified but most conciliatory nature. They will satisfy the English Cabinet that no insult was intended, and there is not now the slightest doubt but that the affair will be speedily, honorably and amicably arranged."

Without anything definite being

known, the belief strengthens and deepens that the troubles with England will be peaceably and satisfactorily arranged. A despatch to the New York World declares that there is not the slightest probability of the dispute leading to a war. Our own despatches state that Lord Lyons has not yet presented any official communication in relation to the Trent affair, and that any conference which he may have had with the Secretary of State in relation thereto has been of an informal and confidential character.

CONGRESS.

In the United States Senate on Thursday, Mr. Willey, of Virginia, presented a resolution declaring that the existing war was forced upon the country by the States in rebellion, without provocation, and was designed to destroy the Union and Constitution, and that its purpose was to disown and repudiate the fundamental principles of republican government. He addressed the Senate nearly two hours in support of his resolution, and gave way to a motion to go into executive session. The Senate afterwards discussed the propriety of a recess until the 6th of January, but finally adjourned without coming to a direct vote on the House resolution.

The United States Senate on Friday

passed resolutions recognizing & applauding the gallantry of Gen. Lyon and the troops under his command at the battle of Springfield. The Judiciary Committee reported back the bill to abolish the Supreme Court and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. They were discharged. Mr. Willey, of Virginia, continued and concluded his speech on the resolution offered by him declaring the origin and purpose of the war. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

The United States House of Representatives on Thursday passed a resolution providing for the transmission of allotments of pay of volunteers to their families and friends, and repealing the law allowing liens to sutlers on soldiers' pay. Mr. Wickliffe presented resolutions from the Kentucky Legislature in relation to extending relief to the sufferers from the famine in Ireland. Mr. Julian offered a resolution, which was passed—yeas 78, nays 39—instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to forbid the return of fugitive slaves except where the loyalty of the claimant was satisfactorily proved. Mr. Lovejoy offered a resolution requesting the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill confiscating the property and liberating the slaves of those participating in or aiding the rebellion. The House adjourned over until Monday.

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday the Committee of Elections reported against the claim of G. H. Foster as a representative from North Carolina, declaring it to be founded upon an imposition. The resolution was adopted. The Home-Steal bill was discussed and postponed until the first Tuesday in February next. The Pension appropriation bill was passed with an amendment excluding disloyal pensioners from its benefits.

The strength of the American Navy

is being canvassed in England. The London Times says that although the whole Federal Navy scarcely presents a dozen worthy antagonists, yet it would be imprudent in the extreme to despise the power of the Americans at sea.

We have done this once, and paid the cost of our thoughtlessness. The Americans ought to do little, but that little will be done well. They will give our heavy squadrons a wide berth, and concentrate their efforts on single vessels.

St. Louis, December 19.—The name of

about 300 Secessionists have been enrolled at the Provost Marshal General's office upon whom contributions will be levied under General Halleck's General Order No. 24, for the benefit of the Southwestern refugees. About sixty of the most prominent of these parties will be called upon to-morrow for the sums set opposite their names, varying from one to four hundred dollars, and the balance be notified as the exigencies may require.

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The Army of the Potomac.

Engagement between five thousand rebels and a portion of Gen. McCull's division—A complete rout.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—This morning at six o'clock a portion of General McCull's division proceeded in the direction of Drainsville on a foraging expedition, and also for the purpose of making a reconnaissance in that locality. Drainsville is about midway between General McCull's headquarters and Leesburg.

On arriving in that vicinity our troops encountered the enemy, who had four regiments of infantry—South Carolinians, Alabamians and Kentuckians—with a battery of six pieces of artillery and a regiment of cavalry, under the command of Gen. Stewart.

The only troops on our side engaged in the affair were General Ord's Brigade, the First Rifles and Easton's Battery of four guns.

The enemy were completely routed and fled precipitately, after a fight of one hour and a half, leaving two caissons a quantity of small arms, blankets, great coats, etc.—more than our troops could bring away.

After the enemy had retreated General McCull sent two officers to count the Rebels killed and wounded, when it was ascertained that they had left on the field 57 killed and 22 wounded. Three of the latter died in being removed, making their loss 60 killed and 19 wounded—a total of 79 killed and wounded, and they no doubt carried off many. They also left on the field many horses disabled.

Our men also brought in some prisoners besides the wounded.

Our loss is, as near as can be ascertained at present, ten killed and fifteen wounded. The expedition returned to their camp at Langley's at 9 o'clock at night.

General McCull in his despatch received at Headquarters to-night says: "Too much credit cannot be given to General Ord for his gallantry and skill throughout the day. Easton's Battery was admirably served and did good execution. The Rifles also behaved finely."

From Washington we have some additional particulars of the fight at Drainsville on Friday. It was a spirited affair in which the troops engaged, all belonging to Gen. McCull's division, acquitted themselves with great courage and steadiness.

The final rout of the Confederates was affected by a spirited bayonet charge, before which they broke and retreated. From prisoners taken it is learned that the Rebels carried many of their killed and wounded from the field. Among the killed was Major Taylor, who, some time ago, came as the bearer of a flag of truce with a communication from Jefferson Davis.

We have intelligence direct from Williamsport, on the Upper Potomac, to Friday afternoon. The Secession stories relating to a fight there and the cutting up of the First Maryland Regiment, prove, like other stories from that source, utterly unfounded. Several regiments from Gen. Banks' division had arrived, and the force was supposed to be sufficient to meet any attempt of the Rebels to cross the river. They were still attempting, but without success, to destroy the canal dam, and a desultory cannonading across the river was in progress. The latest despatch states that a party of our men went across the river and burnt a mill near the dam in which the Rebels took refuge. They captured some guns, tools, &c., &c., and returned safely.

LATER.—We learn that the Rebels

under General Jackson continue their efforts to destroy Dam No. 5 of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal. They have succeeded in doing considerable damage to the structure on the Virginia side. A desultory cannonading continues across the river, in which, so far, our artillerists have maintained a decided advantage. Three deserters (Marylanders) have come within our lines.

From Missouri we have a confirmation of the results of Gen. Pope's operations near Clinton, and also intelligence of a still more important achievement by another portion of his forces. A large camp of Rebels were surrounded near Milford. After a brisk skirmish they surrendered to Col. Davis, who took thirteen hundred prisoners, including three Colonels, seventeen Captains, one thousand stand of arms, the same number of horses, with all their baggage, wagons, tents, supplies, &c. Other minor successes are reported, including the capture of a large quantity of gunpowder. Affairs in Missouri are evidently recovering under Gen. Halleck's administration.

Later despatches from Missouri confirm and increase the good news from that quarter. Two hundred wagons, laden with supplies for Price's army, have been captured. The number of prisoners now in the custody of the National troops is estimated at two thousand. Numerous bodies of recruits seeking to join Price had been dispersed or captured. This succession of heavy blows would, it was thought, force Price to advance with his main army this side of the Osage river, when a general engagement would take place. An official dispatch from Gen. Halleck, received at Washington, confirms the success of Gen. Pope's expedition.

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about 300 Secessionists have been enrolled at the Provost Marshal General's office upon whom contributions will be levied under General Halleck's General Order No. 24, for the benefit of the Southwestern refugees. About sixty of the most prominent of these parties will be called upon to-morrow for the sums set opposite their names, varying from one to four hundred dollars, and the balance be notified as the exigencies may require.

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The news from Kentucky continues

to be highly exciting. A fight took place on Monday on the Green river, opposite Mumfordsville, between four companies of a German Indiana Regiment, and the Texas rangers, under Col. Terry, in which the latter were repulsed with a loss of thirty-three killed and fifty wounded. Col. Terry was among the wounded. Our loss was nine killed, including one lieutenant, and sixteen wounded. The army is rapidly organizing and preparing for a forward movement. Gen. Buell is brigading the troops and will take the field in person. Our latest advices inform us that the Union army is crossing Green river, the bridge having been repaired, and that the troops are but a short distance from Bowling Green. Ten thousand men had arrived from Indiana within the last ten days, and it was Gen. Buell's intention to push forward as soon as his command could be placed in readiness.

A private letter from an officer at Mumfordsville states that the divisions of Gen. McCook, Johnson, Wood and Rousseau rested on the northern bank of Green river on Sunday night. Gen. Thomas' division was coming up rapidly, and Gen. Nelson had arrived at Muldraugh Hill, on the old Nashville turnpike, on Sunday, in excellent order and fine spirits. In the Kentucky Legislature a resolution had been offered expelling eight representatives with Secession proclivities. The general feeling was that Mason and Slidell must not be given up. A negro servant of a Rebel officer says the Rebel Zolliehorst has 6,000 men upon one side and 20,000 men upon the other side of Green river, and that he was fortifying himself for the winter.

According to reliable information, there are three armed bands of loyalists in Eastern Tennessee, resolved to maintain their principles to the last. One of these, amounting to 600 men, under Col. Clift, keeps up a guerilla war in the mountain districts of Blaine and Rheas counties. Another, under Col. Stow, a son-in-law of Senator Johnston, numbers 1,000 men, and, including some refugees from North Carolina, occupy the mountains of Coles county, on the right bank of the Doe River. The third party, under the unconquerable Parson Brownlow, has been variously estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000 strong, and occupy a strong position in Blount county.

ANOTHER DRAFT OF TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.—Col. Cavanaugh, of N. York, who is recruiting a regiment called the Marey Rifles, and who says he has six hundred men in camp, was in Washington on Tuesday. The complement of N. York troops, which is ninety regiments, having been filled, the Department declines to receive him, but he received an intimation from the Secretary of War that the regiment should be accepted when a new draft should be made, which it is probable will be done in a short time—perhaps in less than ten days—for two hundred thousand men.

Gen. Pope has achieved a bloodless but not unimportant success over the Rebels in Missouri. By a forced march he got between two large bodies belonging probably to Gen. Rain's force. Finding themselves in danger they fled precipitately, leaving all their baggage, arms and munitions as a prize to our forces. Gen. Pope continued the pursuit and they finally scattered in all directions. Still pushing forward, Gen. Pope intercepted and captured one hundred and fifty fugitive Rebels, with all their baggage, horses, &c. Other small parties were also taken, making the entire number of prisoners about three hundred. The movement has cleared a large section of the State of the Rebels. Gen. Price is reported to have only 8,000 troops at Osceola.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONERS.—The Harrisburg Telegraph says:—The Board of Commissioners appointed by Gov. Curtin in compliance with an act of Assembly, to revise the revenue laws of the state of Pennsylvania, is now in session in Harrisburg, and is composed of the following gentlemen, namely:—Hon. Daniel M. Snyder, of Montgomery county. William McLellan, of Franklin county. James M. Sterret, of Allegheny county.

It would be superfluous in us to state any more than the fact that these gentlemen are all eminent lawyers, distinguished as much for their skill in the practice as they are for their ability in the construction of the law, and that in their hands the revision of the revenue laws of the state of Pennsylvania will be a duty which will be faithfully and conscientiously discharged.

The Board will remain in session until its labors are complete, so that those interested in the revision of the laws in question, can address the individual members by letter or otherwise in the city of Harrisburg.

A naval officer was so unfortunate, a few days since, while enjoying his dinner at Willard's Hotel, as to denounce what he was pleased to term "Abolition movements," and to add that "that Abolitionist, Henry Wilson, is as bad as any of them." To his surprise, a gentleman who had been quietly dining at his side, said in firm tones: "Sir, I am Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts. I will suggest that you had perhaps better confine yourself to your duties instead of indulging in such personal criticisms, which are in bad taste." The rebuked officer "shut pan," and soon left the table, to wait for the Senator in the hall, and humbly apologize for his remark.

The New York Post learns from private commercial letters received from the highest sources in London, that the British Government proposes "to seek explanations of the Trent affair, and perhaps an apology will be asked for an irregular proceeding, but no mention is made of a demand for the surrender of the prisoners." If this be correct there is no danger of a war, except the demand be made by England in such a way, and accompanied by such a menace of force, as to preclude negotiation. Other private letters, received at Boston, take a different view of affairs, and predict that England will insist upon the surrender of Slidell and Mason, and refuse to negotiate upon the subject.

When the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of the Irish Brigade reached Trenton on Monday night, a number of privates got out to fill their canteens, and the cars suddenly starting, a rush was made to get on the train. Four persons were seriously injured, one of whom died.

The Defences of Pennsylvania.

FLAO PRESENTATION—PENNSYLVANIANS IN KENTUCKY.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 18.—In view of the critical condition of our relations with Great Britain, Gov. Curtin is strongly urging the subject of our defences on the Delaware River and Lake Erie upon the General Government. In anticipation of an exigency such as presents itself, Gov. Curtin, several months ago, ordered the Adjutant-General of the State to collect the old, and, in many cases, useless arms in the possession of Brigade Inspectors and volunteer companies in all portions of the State.

The result of this wise movement on the part of the Governor sums up as follows:—There are now in Harrisburg 17,574 muskets in good order and ready for service, 1800 rifles and 57 cannon. There are also several pieces of cannon at Erie and small arms in Philadelphia. The old arms continue to arrive daily, and 10,000 more can readily be collected. These arms have been and are now being repaired at Lancaster at the rate of 1200 per week.

There is also a considerable quantity of artillery ammunition here, which will be sent to Philadelphia. Besides this, the State has the refusal of 15,000 stand of arms, which will be purchased whenever the exigencies of the case demand it. This is a state of affairs of which every Philadelphian may well be proud; and does honor to the forecast and statesmanship of Gov. Curtin.

A proclamation will be issued in a few days by the Governor, calling upon citizens for the immediate organization of volunteer companies for active service in the State defence. He also designs visiting Washington as soon as a conference with the National authorities can be arranged, to urge this subject in person, as well as to confer with the authorities concerning the affairs of the Pennsylvania troops now in the field.

Colon

Professional Cards.

WM. B. McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE on West Middle Street, adjoining
the New Court House.

J. C. NEELY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE in the S. E. corner of the Dia-
mond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. Mc-
Clellan, Esq.) Gettysburg, Pa.
March 26.

A. J. COVER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL prompt attend to collections and
all other business entrusted to him.—
Office between Falmouth and the Diamond
and Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore Street, Gettys-
burg, Pa. [Sept. 5.]

DAVID A. BUEHLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE at his residence on Baltimore
street, opposite the New Court House.

D. McCONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office removed to one door west of Buehler's
(Drug & Book Store, Chambersburg street.)
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
For Executions and Patents,
Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended
Claims, and all other claims against the Gov-
ernment at Washington, D.C. Also American
claims in England. Land Warrants located
and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.
Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other
Western States; and Agents engaged locating
Warrants there.
Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 7.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his Office one door west of the Dia-
mond, Church on Chambersburg street,
opposite F. Pickens's Store, where persons
wishing to have any Dental operations per-
formed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES:
Rev. C. Krauth, D.D. Prof. Muhlenberg,
Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. Stoeber,
H. L. Buehler, Dr. H. S. Huber.

John W. Tipton,
FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east cor-
ner of the Diamond, (next door to Mc-
Clellan's Hall) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can
at all times be found ready to attend to all
business in his line. He has also excellent as-
sistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him
a call.
Dec. 5.

Alexander Frazer,
CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER, has removed his
shop to Baltimore street, a few doors south
of the Court House, and nearly opposite the new
Post Office, where he will always be happy to
attend to the calls of his customers. He is
thankful for past favors, and hopes to receive
the continued patronage of the public.
April 10.

**New Confectionery & Ice Cream
SALOON.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs the
citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he
has just opened a new Confectionery Es-
tablishment, one door east of the Eagle Hotel,
on Chambersburg street, to which he would
invite their attention.

Cakes, Candies and every description of
Confectionery—made with Nuts, Drugs, and
all kinds of Fruits—always on hand.

Summer Drinks—such as Meads, Pop,
Mineral Water, and anything else intended
to please the palate and refresh the system
during the hot summer months.

Parties, public and private, as well as fami-
lies, will be furnished with all kinds of Cake,
Ice Cream, (in pyramidal form or otherwise)
and other refreshments, at their houses,
up or short notice.

Having notice a life time at the business
he flatters himself that he fully understands it
and that he is able to render entire satis-
faction. Call and see the new Confectionery.
May 14.

**Canon & Adair's
NEW MARBLE WORKS,**
CORNER of Baltimore and East Middle
streets, directly opposite the new Court
House, Gettysburg. Having recently arriv-
ed from Philadelphia, and feeling fully
equipped to execute all work in the finest
style, he would respectfully invite the
attention of the public wishing to pro-
cure anything in our line, to favor us
with a call and examine specimens of our
work. We are prepared to furnish Monu-
ments, Tombs and Headstones, Marble
Mantels, Slabs for Cabinet-makers, and all
other work appertaining to our business, at
the lowest possible prices. We do not hesi-
tate to guarantee that our work shall be put
up in a most substantial and tasteful style
to the best to be seen in the city, where
every improvement which experience has sug-
gested is available, and, especially, do we
guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard
work shall be so carefully set as not to be
affected by frost, but shall maintain for years
that erectness of position given at the com-
pletion of a job and so necessary to contin-
ued gracefulness and symmetry.
Oct. 25.

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place
of business to East York Street, a short
distance below St. James' Church, would in-
vite to the public that he is still prepared
to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such
as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every
variety of style and finish, with and without
bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at
prices to suit the times. Persons desiring
anything in his line will find it a decided ad-
vantage to examine his stock and prices be-
fore purchasing elsewhere.
March 21. Wm. B. MEALS.

Call at Sameon's.

HAVING returned from the war, the
stock being somewhat neglected in
consequence of Sameon being sick, but as
A. BOLLINGER is at home again, a first-
rate assortment of CLOTHING, &c., has been
forwarded, which will be sold at the cor-
ner of the Diamond. N. E. Corner
of the Diamond.
Gettysburg, Aug. 21.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having a large as-
signment standing on his books for a
considerable length of time, principally
made up of small accounts, takes this meth-
od of notifying those indebted to him, that
he needs money, and if his friends will call
and settle their accounts, he will feel un-
der many obligations to them.

NOTICE.

WE desire all persons indebted to us to
call and make settlement, having
made a change in our manner of doing busi-
ness. FAHNESTOCK BRO.
Oct. 23.

YOUNG Men's Spring style of Hats and Caps
20 per cent. lower than usual prices at
R. F. McILLIEN'S.

**TYSON BROTHERS make 25 cent pic-
tures for those who desire them.**

ATTENTION! RECRUITS WANTED!

5,000 Able-bodied Men and Boys,
WANTED to report themselves immediately
at the Headquarters in Chambersburg st.,
Gettysburg, & receive, at a mere nominal price,
full uniforms and the necessary equipment for
a winter campaign. I have taken special care
to provide for the comfort of my men by visiting
the cities, and lying in an unusually large supply
of Overcoats, of every description, Black Cloth
Dress Coats, Cassimere Business Coats,
Pantaloons in endless variety, any
quantity of Winter Vests,
Under-shirts, Drawers, Hosiery,
Gloves, Suspenders, Buffalo and Gum
Over-shoes, and Gentlemen's Shaws; also
Trunks and Carpet Sacks, first-rate
Clocks, 30 hour, 8 day and Alarm
Clocks, Violins, Accordions,
Pistols, Revolvers & Knives, Pipes,
& excellent smoking Tobacco, Cigars,
and Notions, in endless variety.

1861. Latest News. 1861.

JUST as we were going to press we received
a dispatch that R. F. McILLIEN has just
opened a complete assortment of HATS and
CAPS, including the latest fall style Silk, Bear-
rider, Slouch, Cassimere and Wool Hats, Boys
and Infants plain and fancy Hats and Caps,
which surpass anything of the kind ever offered in this
place. All of which will be sold at astonishingly
low prices for cash.

A FRESH SUPPLY.

I TAKE this method to inform the public that
I have received from the City of Philadelphia
a fresh stock of Goods, comprising all of
the newest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Also, Shaws, Clothing Cloths, Gloves and
Hosiery, Linens, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, &c.,
as well as a fine assortment of FURNITURE AND
EXOTIC STUFFS, and in fact everything that is usu-
ally found in a stock of Dry and Fancy Goods.

New Goods!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just received
a new and complete assortment of Spring Goods, to
which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited.
Their stock comprises all the latest and most
approved styles and patterns of Dress Goods, to-
gether with their usual assortment of Staple
Household Goods, such as cannot fail to interest
any who may favor them with their patronage. Call
early and select from their large and varied as-
sessment. FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.
April 2.

Second Arrival This Fall.

LARGER STOCK THAN EVER.—JAMES
L. & BROS. have just received their second
shipment of fall and winter Goods, which they
offer cheaper than ever, having bought at the
most favorable rates. They ask the public to
call in and see their large assortment, con-
vinced that every taste can be gratified. Their
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Cassinets, Coats,
Jackets, &c., cannot be excelled for variety, and
the low prices at which they are offered are
really astonishing. Descend upon the store-
front notice, in the latest styles, and at as reason-
able rates as can be expected. Their Establish-
ment is in Chambersburg street, a few doors be-
low Buehler's Drug Store. [Oct. 17.]

New Fall & Winter Clothing,
FOR MEN AND BOYS, with every article of
wearing apparel in that line, together with
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Sacks,
Bath Towels, Towels, Blankets, Reversible, and
a splendid assortment of Imported and select
Col's Revolvers, with all the necessary in-
struments to it. Buffalo Robes and Over Shaws,
India Rubber Over Coats and Leggings, Hosiery,
Cuffs, Rubbers, Piddles, Flutes and Flies, Jewelry
and Watches, together with many other useful
articles, all of which are sold VERY CHEAP.
From which you may select, at SAMSON'S, where
every one can buy good and cheap goods.
THAT'S THE STORY. The Old County Buildings,
N. E. Corner of the Diamond. [Oct. 17.]

Hardware & Grocery Store.

THE subscriber still have a splendid
assortment of HARDWARE & GRO-
CERIES, at their old established stand in
Baltimore street.

Building Materials such as Nails, Scroes,
Hinges, Bolts, Locks, &c., &c., &c.

Blacksmiths will find Anvils, Nises, Rasps,
Files, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, etc.
with them, very cheap.

Cabinet-makers Tools—a general assort-
ment: also, Varnish, Knobs, etc., etc.

Housekeepers will also find a large assort-
ment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albion
and Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons,
Candle sticks, Wafers, Shovels and Tongs,
Sauce-irons, Enamelled and Brass Kettles, Pans,
Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Carpeting, etc., etc.

**General assortment of Forged and
Rolled IRON**, of all sizes and kinds, Cast
Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell
as cheap as the cheapest.

Groceries—a full and general assortment,
such as Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and
Brown Sugars, New Orleans, West Indies, and
Sugar-house Molasses and Syrups, Coffee,
Spices, Chocolate, fine coarse, and dairy
Salt, Lard, Fish and Sperm Oil, Turpen-
tine, Fish, etc.

**Full assortment of Lead and Zinc, and
in oil, also Fire-proof Paints;** in fact,
almost every article in the Hardware, Coach
Fitting, Shoe Binding, House-Keeping,
Blacksmithing, Cabinet-making, and Paint-
ing, and Groceries—all of which they are deter-
mined to sell as low for cash as any house out
of the City.

**JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER,**
Gettysburg, Dec. 12.

SOMETHING NEW.

Beautiful Illustrated Map
On the Preservation and Culture of Fruit
and Ornamental Trees.

COPIES are being published, which, con-
tain many magnificent Engravings, such
as Trees and various kinds of Fruit and
Fruit Trees, some of the finest specimens that
have ever been put on paper. The Fruit
Trees are set with abundant burdens of fruit,
similar to that which nature presents in
proper season. The trees are represented as
having their roots running through the soil
in a natural position, and the Engravings of
Trees are beautiful and useful. It also con-
tains a fine Engraving, which represents the
immense thread-like roots of a vigorous tree
trunk running through and over the soil. The
Root Engraving covers ten inches in diam-
eter on paper, and also forms a magnificent
engraving, which cannot help but prove
gratifying to the eyes of all who may behold it.
Such an engraving has never been printed
on paper. The engraving of roots not
only proves admirable to the sight of the eye,
but is destined to be of great importance to
all who take an interest in the culture of
fruits and how to treat fruit trees properly.

A COPY contains Twenty-five different En-
gravings of Trees, Fruits, etc., com-
posed of Evergreens, Forest,
Apple, Peach, Dwarf Pyramid
Pear and Cherry Trees, &c. The
Fruit Engravings comprise Rasp-
berries, Gooseberries, Blackberries,
Strawberries, Currants, Grapes,
Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Apples,
Alders, etc., and give all the neces-
sary hints to represent the natural form
and are accompanied with printed
matter of great importance, and
forms a copy in size 22 by 40 in-
ches, on map paper, with muslin
back and face varnished.

A COPY, with its numerous engravings, will
be gratifying to the eye, and forms
an admirable ornament for the wall
of the parlor, and will richly beau-
tify any apartment with its beauti-
ful and natural representation of
fruit and how to treat fruit trees properly.

A COPY contains printed matter of much
importance and great value. It
will tell how to treat all kinds of
Fruit Trees to render them very
vigorous and productive, even in
unfavorable seasons. It will tell
how to prepare the soil without
inconvenience before planting the
trees in: to strengthen trees both
in vigor, and to render them more
resistant to the attacks of insects,
insects, and other enemies of the tree.

A COPY will tell how to prepare and plant
all kinds of Fruit and Evergreen
Trees, so as to prove successful,
with scarcely ever proving a failure
in a lot of many trees which
properly treated as directed. It
will tell how to train and plant
Dwarf Pear Trees. It contains
the most successful treatments for
the culture of the Plum. It will
tell how to train and cultivate the
Grape.

A COPY will tell how to cultivate and treat
Strawberries, Currants, Raspber-
ries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, &c.

A COPY will tell how to treat Peach trees,
to restore their trees healthy from
the effects of insects, and other en-
emies. It will tell how to make use
of an application over the soil sur-
rounding the tree to protect the
Peach and other tender fruits from
the effects of being winter-killed in
bad. The same application also
restores Peach trees from taking
the blight of the tree. The application has
the beneficial effects to present the
foliage of the trees healthy and the
tree vigorous, and to prove to the
productiveness of the fruit.

A COPY will tell how to Preserve all kinds
of Fruits with little or no sugar.
It will tell how to keep Apples
with much success. It will tell
how to treat and manage Peaches
to mature perfectly, and attain the
highest flavor.

A COPY presents its numerous pictures all
of which are of great value, and an or-
nament for the wall as well as ad-
mired by all lovers of art, drawn from
nature's products.

A COPY can now be obtained for \$1.60 in
money or postage-stamps.
These copies are published by
H. F. M. PETERS,
Near Bendersville, Adams County, Pa.
Nov. 13, 1861.

**GETTYSBURG
STEAM LINE MILLS,**
CORNER OF WEST AND BALTIMORE STREETS, NEAR
THE FURNACE.

THE subscriber, having leased the Steam
Mill of Mr. C. W. HURMAN in this place,
has had it thoroughly repaired, by placing
in it the necessary machinery for grinding
Limestone. The mill is now in operation and
I am ready to supply any demand for this useful
Fertilizer.

Ground Lime-Stone,
is now consigned by those who have tested it,
to be a much better Fertilizer than Burnt Lime,
or indeed any of the other Fertilizers generally
applied to land. The following Certificate from
Mr. Dixon, an extensive farmer, and highly re-
spected citizen of Adams County, will attest
the truth of this assertion.

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the truth of this assertion.

New Grocery and Liquor Store.
GEORGE F. KALBBLER has opened a
new store at the South east corner of the
Square, and has for sale, and will constantly
keep, an excellent assortment of GROCERIES,
of the best quality—Coffee, Sugar, Molasses,
Rice, Split Peas, Lentils, Barley, Pines, Rais-
ins, Dried Apples and Peaches, Pickles, Vin-
egar, Herring, Mackerel, Salt, Tobacco, Bologna
Sausage, Cheese, Essence of Coffee, Candles,
Brooms, Baskets, Tubs, Buckets, Wash-
boards, Mats, Bedsteads, White-wash, Brushes;
also an assortment of LIQUORS, such as Old
Rye Whisky, Brandy, Port Wine, &c., &c.—
He asks his friends and the public to give
him a call.
May 22.—tf

WALL PAPER.

WE have just received from the City a
large assortment of WALL PAPER,
and WINDOW BLINDS of the latest styles,
and will sell at the lowest rates possible.
We have also the best and cheapest articles of
Window Blind Pictures, which are in the
market.

**The Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.**—Assets:
Over Six Millions of Dollars, invested in
first Mortgages on Real Estate, worth over
\$18,000,000.

**ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL
Fire Insurance Company.**
Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.
President—George Scope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David McCreary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCarty,
Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.

MANAGERS.
George Scope, B. J. Falmestock,
D. A. Buehler, Wm. B. Wilson,
J. M. Quinby, H. J. Pickens,
J. C. King, Wm. B. McClellan,
A. Heintzelman, John Wofford,
D. McCreary, R. G. McCreary,
M. Eichelberger, John Pickens,
S. R. Russell, Abel T. Wright,
J. R. Hersh, Abiel F. Pitt,
Andrew Polley, J. H. Marshall,
John Cunningham.

**DR. S. FELLERS
FAMILY MEDICINES**

**GARDINER'S
RHEUMATIC
NEURALGIA COMPOUND.**

RELIXIR PROPYLAMINE
The New Remedy for
RHEUMATISM.

THE Adams Sentinel and General Advertiser.

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STOVES.
Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.
SHEEDS & BUEHLER, having purchased the
stock of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of G. E.
BUEHLER, have opened an Establishment in con-
nection with their Store Warehouse, under the
superintendence of G. E. BUEHLER, and are now
prepared to furnish every thing in that line, at
the lowest prices. In addition to the ordinary
Ware they have a large supply of Kitchen and
House-furnishing Goods, of every variety, in-
cluding ENAMELED and TINNED KET-
TLES, PANS, &c., for preserving, frying and
cooking. Call and see their splendid assort-
ment of Stoves and House-furnishing Goods, at
their Warehouse on the corner of Carlisle and
Railroad streets.

Removal—New Goods!
H. CARR has removed his Grocery,
Queenware and Notion Store, into D.
Wills new building, directly opposite the Bank,
in York street, where he will be glad to see all
his old customers and any number of new ones.
He has replenished his stock, and will sell cheap-
er than ever. His assortment of Christmas
articles is very fine—Toys, Confections, Fruits,
&c. His Groceries, Queenware, Hosiery, No-
tions, &c., are all—ditto—and all selling, at the low-
est prices possible. CALL IN! CALL IN! No
trouble to show good.
Jan. 2. tf

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est prices possible. CALL IN! CALL IN! No
trouble to show good.
Jan. 2. tf

Removal—New Goods!
H. CARR has removed his Grocery,
Queenware and Notion Store, into D.
Wills new building, directly opposite the Bank,
in York street, where he will be glad to see all
his old customers and any number of new ones.
He has replenished his stock, and will sell cheap-
er than ever. His assortment of Christmas
articles is very fine—Toys, Confections, Fruits,
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